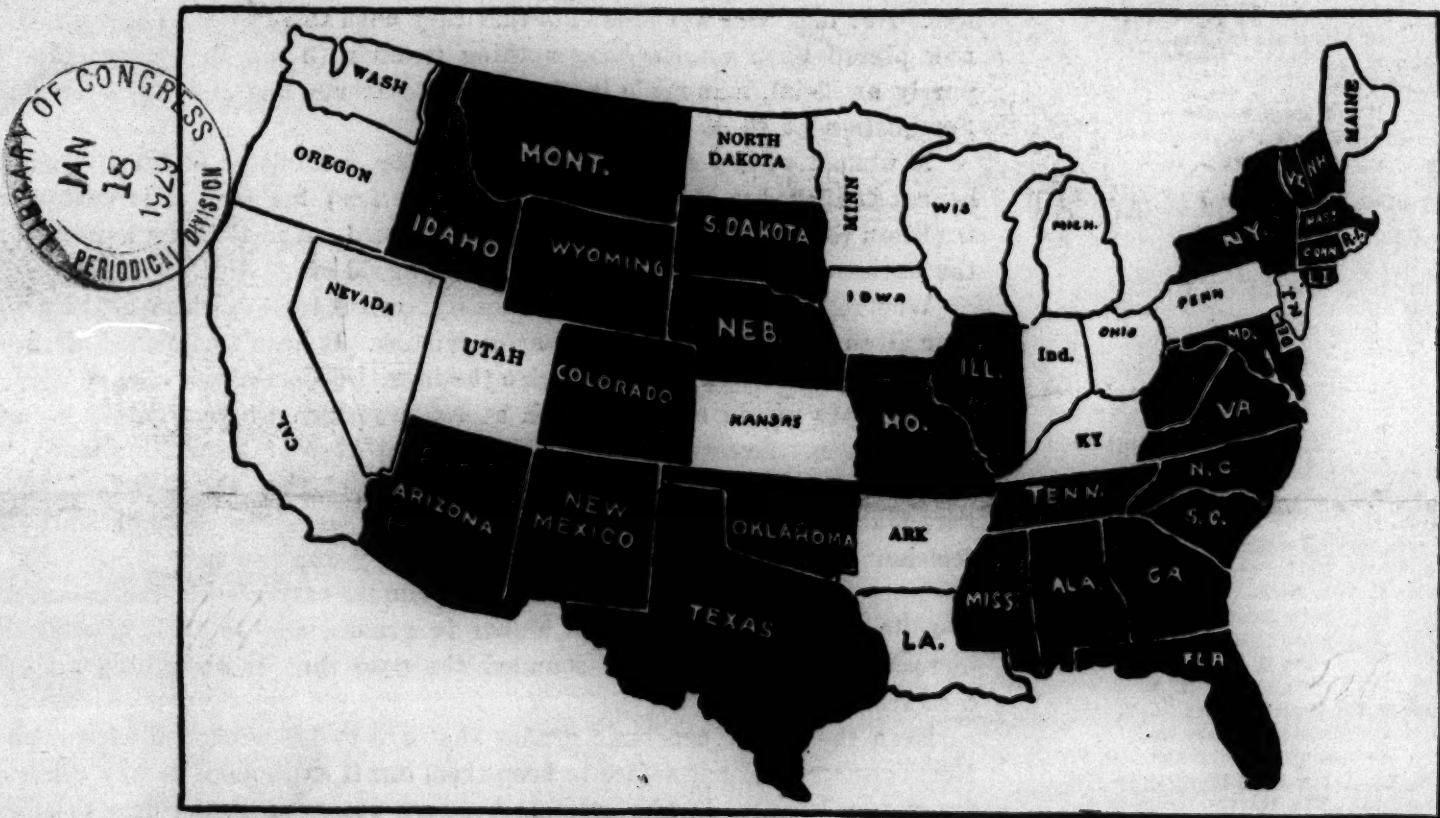


Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
JANUARY 19, 1929



The Women Jurors' Map

In twenty States and the District of Columbia women now serve on juries. These States, indicated in white on the map, are Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Utah women are eligible jurors, but are exempt, and hence are not called for service.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,

by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS, Kansas.

Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928,

by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRUDY, Pennsylvania.

Heaven Forbid!

FOR the entertainment of our readers we reprint in this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS a review by Marion Clyde McCarroll of Mr. T. Swann Harding's article in the December number of *Plain Talk*, entitled "Can Women Hope to Be Men?" As being perhaps among the "rabid Feminists" from whom the reviewer, if not the author, hopes to get a rise, we feel obligated to make a reply.

"Can Women Hope to Be Men?" asks Mr. Harding.

Heaven forbid! is the answer we extend.

What a dull world, what a sterile, defunct, uninteresting place the planet would be if women were men. Horrid, both for the ex-women and the men, and doomed to dissolution so far as humankind is concerned within the short space of a generation. A hideous calamity and one which the Feminist more than all others would deplore.

For Feminists do not wish to be men—not by a long shot, not by a jug-full, not by anything at all. They are proud of being women. That is why they are Feminists. A point which the anti-feminists always find hard to understand. Yet it is quite simple.

Feminists desire the same opportunities that men enjoy. No more and no less. But that does not predicate that they wish to be men. The restrictions now placed upon women have nothing to do with sex in reality; they are purely artificial, man-made in the highest extreme, and it is these only that Feminists wish to do away with.

A woman wishes to be a lawyer, a doctor, a minister of the Gospel, and her sex is alleged to stand in the way. But it isn't her sex; it is custom and tradition that hampers her. Nonsense in a word. And it is the nonsense, not the feminine gender, that women wish to get rid of.

Wherever women have matched ability, on the level, with men, the results have given the "stronger sex" a fearful setback. It hasn't happened often, but it has happened often enough to give the intuitive Feminist a clue.

Who was afraid of competition at Northwestern University, the women? No, the men. According to the *Washington Post* of some time since, "At Northwestern University the trustees are fearful that the influx of women may make the university a 'women's school' if it is not checked. The decision of Northwestern to admit only young women who rank in the upper one-fourth of their high school classes may restore the balance for a while, but the coeds average higher in grades, and so their number will increase. Northwestern has sounded the note that is disturbing all other coed schools."

Even the higher academic grades that are to be demanded of women at Northwestern will not suffice to keep them out if experience be any criterion; for women have made whatever grades were necessary in the past to achieve their present status.

There is a sort of glory in it; a glory far superior to glands.

It is the reaching of the human spirit above the flesh, the emancipation not alone of women, but of the soul.

No Feminist, man or woman, desires, or ever did desire, the obliteration of sex. Both, rightly, are glad to be as their Maker made them—servants of Justice, enemies of prejudice and vehicles of progress under the sun.

Tarred With the Same Brush

NEWS that the report of the Women's Bureau, on the results of labor laws for women only, is about to appear brings to mind earlier "reports" of anti-feminists on the subject of woman suffrage. In the days when Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming were the only suffrage States in the Union, the anti-suffragists had a great way of making "investigations" into the workings of woman suffrage in those four States, and the "reports" they came back with were astounding.

Old-timers can remember how the women in the Red Light district in Denver voted, often two or three times; how the divorce figures in the West showed up and how Wyoming had no laws to protect women in the fish canneries!

No one believes these reports now because they know that they were made by prejudiced investigators, but plenty of people will give credence for a few years to the forthcoming "report" of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Porto Rican Suffrage Bill Favorably Reported

THE bill to enfranchise the women of Porto Rico was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions this week. The bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and it is hoped that the Senate will pass the bill and the President approve it before this session of Congress ends on March 3.

Senate leaders had considered it impossible to have the measure reported favorably out of the committee during this session, but a poll of the committee taken by Mary Moss Wellborn showed that there was a majority for the measure, and it was voted on January 12 to report the bill favorably.

Dr. Marta Robert de Romeu, president of the Liga Social Sufragista of Porto Rico, is a new member of the Republican

National Committee for Porto Rico, and has cabled Dr. Hubert Work and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Republican National Committee, to enlist their aid in getting the measure through the Senate promptly. Dr. Robert also cabled Representative Edgar R. Kiess of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Insular Affairs, and joint author of the bill with Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, to thank him for his work in getting the measure passed by the House of Representatives. Harry F. Besosa, Republican national committeeman from Porto Rico, joined with his colleague, Dr. Robert, in sending the cablegrams asking support of the bill.

The cablegram to Dr. Work said:

"We urgently beg you to employ all

your influence and recommend to the Senate approval of the bill which grants the vote to Porto Rican women, which has just been passed by the House of Representatives, and which will grant to the women of Porto Rico the same privileges enjoyed by their fellow-citizens of North America."

The cablegram to Mrs. Hert said:

"We beg you to use your influence before the Senate in favor of the passage of the bill which grants the vote to the women of Porto Rico and which has just been passed by the House of Representatives."

The women of Porto Rico and the National Woman's Party are putting forth every effort to have the women of Porto Rico quickly granted the same suffrage rights as are enjoyed by the women of the United States.

The Woman Juror

By Burnita Shelton Matthews

ARE women to be jurors or not to be? That is a question now confronting many State legislatures.

If there is one subject which all the women's organizations are agreed upon, it is, probably, jury service by women. So with the Women's City Clubs, the Women's Bar Associations, the Woman's Party and many other feminine regiments camping on their trail, the law makers may as well prepare for a battle royal.

The establishing of the right of trial by jury started a rumpus between old King John and the English people in the year 1215. Had the famous charter of liberties—the Magna Charta, which in that year was wrung from King John—provided for jury service by men and women, the present battle might have been avoided. But apparently the women were overlooked, and now the battle is on.

Since the adoption of woman suffrage, women have arrived, so to speak, and are demanding the why and wherefore of their exclusion from jury service. Evidently they are not satisfied with the reasoning of the great English jurist, Sir William Blackstone. He held that the common law requires jurors to be free and trustworthy "human beings" and that while the term "human beings" means men and women, the female is, however, excluded on account of the defect of sex. If it be, as Blackstone says, a "defect of sex" that bars women from the jury box, the women claim that the defect lies in the masculine, not the feminine ranks. Anyway, in these modern days, women always take what Blackstone said with a grain of salt. They remember that when expounding the common law—a law which actually bristled with injustices

to womankind, and which even permitted a man to beat his wife, Blackstone remarked that under it, a female is "so great a favorite."

As women are dissatisfied with Blackstone's reasoning, so they are dissatisfied with the reasoning of the United States Supreme Court. That court has decided that a State can not bar colored men from jury service because the debarment would brand them as an inferior class of citizens, and deprive them of the equal protection of the law which is guaranteed by the National Constitution. Since the Constitution guarantees that protection to persons and not merely to negroes, that doctrine should apply to women as well. However, with the curious ability which judges of the male persuasion have manifested to regard women as persons at one time, and not as persons at another, the court in this case said that certain restrictions might legally be put upon jury service—such as limiting it to males!

In twenty States women are serving on juries. These States are Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Utah women are eligible jurors but are exempt and hence not called for service.

The States which thus far have not succumbed to the invasion of a woman juror number twenty-eight. Despite considerable agitation, there had not been an addition to the ranks of woman juror jurisdictions since 1921, until a bill providing

for service on juries by women of the District of Columbia was signed by the President on March 3, 1927. While disqualifications for jury service by reason of sex have been removed by this act women may not be compelled to serve, being excused on their request. It was also in 1927 that women in Rhode Island were made eligible for jury service.

It is interesting to observe the history of the recognition of woman in the position of juror. In 1870, women were called for duty in outlaw settlements in Wyoming albeit under the law they were not eligible. They were drafted because of the necessity for reliable citizens. Later the practice was discontinued. Although first to grant woman suffrage and first to elect a woman governor, Wyoming still disqualifies her daughters for the jury box.

As early as 1911, Washington removed her ban on women jurors and Kansas did likewise in 1912. The laws in some States declare that a person qualified to vote is also qualified for jury duty. So as soon as women were accorded the right to vote in such States, their right to serve on juries, as a general rule, was automatically established. That was what happened in Nevada in 1914, in Michigan in 1918, and in Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania in 1920. On the other hand, it was by specific enactments that women were qualified for the jury in California in 1917, and in Arkansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon and Wisconsin in 1921.

For a time women served on juries in Idaho. They were extremely popular with the prosecution in prohibition violations. But a year or so ago, a convicted

man resentfully pointed out that Idaho statutes require jurors to be "male" citizens. The highest State court agreed with him that only a male jury is lawful. Illinois and New York are also States which have sustained the disqualifications of women jurors by court decrees. Moreover, the New York Legislature has persistently "killed" woman juror bills for several successive sessions. According to the law makers, New York is not ready for such "experimental legislation." In other words, the empire State will hesitate about the matter until jury service by women is a well-established and respectable fact.

One picture which is often conjured up is of a mother being dragged off for jury duty while hubby sings to the crying baby:

*"Nice little baby, don't get in a fury,
Mama, it may be, must sit on the jury."*

But it is found that the custom of all courts is to excuse a woman from jury duty if she has small children who need her attention. In New Jersey, the law goes so far as to direct the excusing of every woman who has a minor child regardless of the minor's age. But the women's clubs do not approve of such sweeping exemptions, and are insisting that the ballot and the jury box are as much a part of a woman's duty to her children as the stew-pan and the feather duster. In other words, they maintain that the mother should protect her babies without as well as within the home, and that this she can not do if she takes no part in the outside world.

To convince the law makers of the desirability of women jurors, the women have obtained testimonials from judges and other officials bearing witness to the capability, fairness, sincerity and strong sense of civic duty to the woman juror.

Judge George Rossman of the Fourth Judicial District of Oregon reports: "The quality of the women jurors has been very good. While many men seek to be excused from jury service, the contrary is true of the women. They seem to want to serve. This is especially true with some of the better women. They regard it as a high privilege which they ought to avail themselves of, and when the term of court is over, I have heard several state to me that they have found their service quite an education."

As to the notion that woman subordinates her reason to the emotions, Circuit Judge Quinlan of Marinette, Wisconsin, says: "I was afraid women might be too sympathetic to sit in criminal cases. I have tried a great number of criminal cases where women have sat with men on the juries, and in some instances I have found women who had courage and backbone enough to stand up and say that they did not feel they could give the de-

fendant and the State a fair trial. In one instance one woman states she had a son about the same age as the defendant on trial and she would be reluctant to bring in a verdict of guilty."

Further, writes Judge Quinlan, "I have become firmly convinced that women jurors are all right and will assist materially in the administration of justice. I have tried murder cases where they have sat on the juries with men, and in one case which was a long trial and occupied three weeks, the defendant was charged with poisoning his wife, which resulted in her death. The jury after being out twenty hours brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. I think there were seven men and five women on that jury, so whatever apprehension the bench and bar had with reference to the women being reluctant to convict in criminal cases I think rather fanciful, as the results show the opposite."

Along the same line is the testimony of the Attorney General of Minnesota. He says: "In a murder case which I recently assisted in prosecuting, in a country district, the jury was half and half. The wife of the defendant had a small baby in court, of which much was made. I noticed that the women jurors were visibly affected by the exhibition and that their emotions and sympathies were strongly aroused and engaged. At least two were in tears when they retired, but a verdict of guilty was promptly returned. On the whole situation the men and women average up about the same, in results obtained."

"In my county which is almost wholly rural," adds the Minnesota Attorney General, "the largest city having a population of about five thousand, no difficulty has been met in obtaining woman jurors. The farmers' wives seem quite willing to serve. I have talked with many of them. Perhaps the \$4.00 per day and mileage has something to do with it—in view of the low prices received for farm products."

AN argument oftentimes pressed in favor of the woman juror is that juries consisting of both sexes are better balanced and more stable. It is a well-known fact that where a pretty woman is the plaintiff or defendant, and the jury consists exclusively of the male of the species, she usually gets the best of it. The opinion of an Ohio jurist is that "The women upon the jury understand the woman litigant better than the men and are seldom swayed in their judgment by the personal charm or attractiveness of a woman plaintiff or defendant, which often affects the verdict of male juries."

A Philadelphia judge writes that he "had one woman on a murder jury last winter that brought in a verdict of first degree in the case of another woman. She had deliberately shot her sweetheart, and

the woman juror served notice on her eleven male companions that the time for such practices had passed."

In this country, so it seems, there has been no case where an all-woman jury has tried a male defendant of the shiek variety. It remains to be seen whether the limit in generosity will be broken in such cases. A North Dakota judge declares that he "has not been able to discover any false sympathy" on the part of women jurors for men. But from Germany word has come that the Attorney General of Saxony has forbidden the trial of soldiers before a woman jury on the ground that "women jurors are entirely too soft on military offenders and thereby endanger the discipline of the army."

The mixed jury may be the solution of any problem of excessive leniency. According to a circuit judge of Michigan, such a jury brings to the consideration of a case a broader general experience and a greater understanding than could be expected from a jury composed entirely of members of one sex. He states: "The women have brought an element of sincerity, honesty and righteousness which was not present in the same extent before. I would no more think of going back to the exclusive men-jury system of the past than I would of advising that homes ought to be managed and run without the influence of women. The change has been greatly beneficial and what is more remarkable is that it has worked no inconvenience nor harm."

One of the objections most earnestly urged is that there are salacious and revolting cases dealing with sex offenses which would shock the moral sensibilities of women serving on juries. "If such cases exist," says Judge George Buck of San Mateo, California, "respectable women should hear of them, judge of the guilt or innocence of the parties, and then go out into the world to better conditions and to prevent like cases."

Another problem about which there has been much ado is the keeping of the jurors together while a long trial is in progress and during the jury's deliberations. However, it has been found practicable to place a woman bailiff over the women jurors, a man bailiff in charge of the men, and to provide separate rooms for sleeping quarters, or else arrange partitions between the two sexes in the same room. The friends of the woman juror movement direct attention to the fact that for years men and women on trains have occupied the same pullman car with only curtains to separate the sleeping quarters of one person from those of another, and yet there has been no cry of impropriety, or that thereby women were contaminated.

Jury service is an important part of the administration of justice, and women lawyers everywhere should give their active support to movements in behalf of women jurors.

The Basis of the Woman's Party's Charges

THE Secretary of Labor in a statement issued on January 14 regarding the report of the Women's Bureau on "The Effect of Labor Legislation Upon the Employment Opportunities of Women" says that since the National Woman's Party has criticized the Women's Bureau as "biased and unfair" in the making and writing of this report, he feels it necessary to call attention to the fact that "these charges are unfounded."

The Woman's Party claims that the investigation of the Women's Bureau is biased and can therefore have little value for the following reasons:

1. The investigation was not planned or conducted by an impartial body, since the Women's Bureau has repeatedly stated that it favors labor laws for women alone and it has actively sponsored the very laws which it now undertakes to investigate.
2. The Women's Bureau, with its views already fixed, conducted the investigation by sending out its own employees who gathered their information through private interviews.
3. No opportunity was given for those opposing restrictive laws for women to

check up on the information secured, to question the persons interviewed, or to ascertain whether or not the material gathered justified the conclusions reached in the report.

4. The Women's Bureau in this investigation refused to have any open hearings at which those believing in industrial equality could call witnesses, produce evidence or elicit facts.

The Secretary of Labor attempts to refute the charges of the Woman's Party and to prove that the report is unbiased by declaring that the Bureau in making the investigation had the assistance of an advisory committee of experts consisting of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, and Dr. Charles Neill. Such "proof" is not at all impressive, since it is well known that two out of three experts named, Miss Van Kleeck and Dr. Gilbreth, have long been supporters of the restrictive industrial laws which were the subject of the investigation. They can by no means be called impartial.

The Woman's Party insists that since the Women's Bureau is so strongly prejudiced in favor of the so-called protective laws for women its investigation of these laws is necessarily biased. A "report"

that such laws are beneficial to women is of little value in the face of the fact that women printers and other workers in newspaper offices, pharmacists, ticket sellers on railroads in New York have fought for and obtained exemption from these same laws. In some cases, it took years of sacrifice of their savings and leisure, to be free of such protection. Women restaurant workers of New York are now demanding exemption from the law prohibiting them from working between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. which has had the effect of putting men into the positions which women formerly held on night shifts in New York restaurants.

The Equal Rights Amendment sponsored by the Woman's Party would not repeal existing labor laws for women but would simply require that industrial laws be made to apply equally to men and women. The Woman's Party holds that in order for industrial legislation to be truly just and helpful it must be based on the conditions of the industry and not on the sex of the worker. No investigation is needed to prove that laws based on this principle will not handicap women but will be of equal benefit to all workers, men and women alike.

Sex Equality Is Fallacious Theory

By Marion Clyde McCarroll

(Reprinted from the *New York Evening Post* of December 31, 1928.)

IT will be interesting to see what, if any, reply is forthcoming from rabid Feminists to T. Swann Harding's article in the current *Plain Talk*, entitled "Can Women Hope to Be Men?"

Like many women who are not extreme Feminists, Mr. Harding has become exceedingly tired of hearing about the equality of the sexes. He is decidedly bored with those who insist that women are entirely capable of doing anything and everything men do, and considers particularly pernicious the feminine agitator who seeks the repeal of laws aimed at the physical protection of women.

Therefore, gathering together an ample supply of ammunition in the form of biological, physiological and psychological data, he proceeds to hurl this ammunition straight into the Feminist camp, obviously in the fervent hope that somebody will get hit.

Mr. Harding has no intention of attempting to prove that man is the superior human animal, nor does he advance the idea that the male mind should be the dominating factor in directing the course of human affairs. If such are his personal convictions, he has kept them under admirable control. Debating the question of which sex has the keener intelligence, the quicker perceptions, the better brain or the more graceful manners has no interest for him whatever. His one and only in-

sistence is that the sexes are fundamentally different—different in biology and in physiology, and that as a result their psychological reactions are different.

He defines his purpose clearly at the very outset of his article. Having called upon scientific research into the habits of chimpanzee and Eskimo to show that the female of the first species is forced to surrender her supper to her lord if he happens to fancy it, and that the lady Eskimo is slower than her gentleman friend to adopt new customs and habits, he goes on to say:

"These observations are not cited with the idea of concluding that male humans should dominate because male chimpanzees do, or that women should be subdued as St. Paul felt was proper for them. The idea is merely to hurl an item or so of fact into the encampment of that very large army which, if it does not advocate female domination as a substitute for a passing male variety, insists, in season and out, on a type of absolute sexual equality which rests upon the idea that women can—and should—do everything that man can do. It also assumes that the differences between the sexes are negligible and can easily be ignored. I re-

nounce this heresy, not because I feel like a dominant male, but because animal instinct, physiology and psychology arise in revolt against it and because I have some respect for science.

"I even arise with the surprising platitude that the sexes differ fundamentally."

Just why any woman should resent being told that her contribution to the world's work is not identical with that of men, is rather difficult to understand. But unquestionably there is a certain type of woman who fights bitterly against it. In most instances, perhaps, it is because somewhere in the argument the statement is flatly made, or tacitly assumed, that woman is the weaker vessel. And looking back at her pioneer ancestors, following the covered wagon across the prairies, reflecting upon the strain of child birth, considering the achievements of women who have been called upon to support families and bring them up simultaneously, she cries out against the fallacy of such assertions. In her indignation she goes too far, and boasting like a child taunted by his playmate, she shrieks shrilly: "I can do anything you can!"

It may, therefore, disarm such women in the very beginning to hear Mr. Harding say gently: "Physiologically speaking, man is a more delicate, complex and fragile organism than woman," and later on add, "One basic fact, upon which adjust-

ment should rest, is that man is the weaker sex."

Of course, however, Mr. Harding is then putting himself in danger of attack from the extremists in the clinging vine group, whose belief in their more delicate, complex and fragile organisms is not only their joy and pride, but frequently their stock in trade as well, and who might find

a threat to their security in surrendering the title to the other sex.

Reduced to its lowest terms, Mr. Harding's argument is simply this: Differences between the sexes are a matter of glandular secretions; therefore, unless glands can be made subject to legislation or social reform, the only sensible thing to do is accept the situation and make the

most of it. All that can be done about the whole matter, he feels, is to see "that men be educated to a full realization of the radical differences between the sexes" in order to prevent them "from taking or seeking to take undue advantages of certain physiological facts which will always inevitably leave them at times in a temporary position of dominance."

The Rebel Generation

By Jo van Ammers-Küller
Translated by H. W. Hoper,
E. P. Dutton & Co.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Selden Rogers

I CANNOT write of this unusual book without using superlatives. It is a gem. Yes, it sparkles, and with wit. Such a kind wit, too. In these days of modern stories that are either sickeningly Pollyannish, or depressingly cynical, or full of a "stream of consciousness" that drowns one, it is seldom that one can say of a book that there is not a dull page in it. But there really is not, in the *Rebel Generation*. Moreover, every page gives pleasure, and many make one laugh. The author has an amazing power of giving the very smell and flavor of the family life, and social customs in old Leyden in 1840, 1872 and 1923. One does not want to miss a line of her descriptions of places, people or things. She chooses her material so carefully, giving enough, but not too much, that one lives the story—thinks the thoughts and feels the woes and joys of the characters, and actually sees the places. Her use of English is charming. Every word is the right one, so that the story flows along delightfully, and reading it is a treat, and not a task. As a rule, in these generation stories, one becomes confused and is obliged to look often at the family chart, and is interested in only one of the generations, and resents being dragged to the next one. Not so with the three generations of the Cornvelt family. One can follow them easily, for there are not too many of them, and all are interesting. They are all woven skillfully into a tapestry that glows. The rebel boys and girls of 1840

become the puzzled and unprogressive parents and relatives of more rebels in 1872, and the rebels of 1872 become the tiresome stabilized parents and uncles and aunts of the shocking rebels of 1923. They all rebel at something or somebody, yet parents and children continue to love each other, very naturally. There is no doubt that the girls in each generation have more cause for rebellion than the boys; their political, civil and family status is distinctly lower, and their lives correspondingly sadder and harder.

By 1923 the girls are depicted as being free and equal. The author does not seem to be aware that there remain many legal barriers to equality for our rebel girls to knock down which do not exist for boys. Many customs also must go before girls will have a fair chance in the world. Yet, in spite of her unawareness on these points, she makes one feel that great forces—tides not to be stemmed—are moving women.

There is not a happy marriage in the book in any of the generations. Marriage has wrecked them all—men and women—in one way or another. Yet it is not a sad story. It shows the horrible slave-like lives of the women, dependent for every cent on their husbands. It gives startling pictures of the "old maids" who

have no way of earning money, and depend on the charity of the richer members of their families. At this point the author gets a trifle alarmed lest her readers will disapprove, and in her last chapter tries to give a feeble antidote. She becomes a bit sappy over love and self-sacrifice, and suggests that this unrest in modern girls, their desire to be independent, and to have an equal right with boys to develop their powers in any way they please, will subside, as soon as the right man comes and holds out "protecting" arms, as Jack does to Puck. It is not convincing. If there is one thing plainer than another, it is that the ship of matrimony in which embark the super-modern Puck and her very old-type lover Jack (who does not like bobbed hair) will go straight on the rocks.

One could criticize her judgment of the youth of 1923. She seems to see only its pessimism and selfishness, and misses its splendid adoration of truth and beauty and freedom. All parents should read this book so that they may realize how horrid they are apt to become in middle age, and how necessary it is for them to be ready to throw over cherished traditions.

Of course our rebels will enjoy it tremendously. I should like to go on indefinitely telling of choice scenes and happenings, of each rebel and his or her loves and life, but it might sound boring. And boring is exactly what the story is not. Read it, read it, everybody!

Press Comment

Women Again Seek Rights in Albany

The Sun,
New York City,
January 9, 1929.

THE Capitol today is full of lobbyists, seeking one thing or another, and among the most conspicuous of them all are representatives of women's organizations, who are fighting this year, as they have been since 1922, for a series of bills placing women on an equal legal basis with men.

Mrs. L. E. Whittic, New York State chairman of the National Woman's Party, is the leader of these advocates of feminine equality, and the first blow in their

1929 legislative program, full details of which have not been yet determined, was struck last night when Senator Mastick and Assemblyman Goodrich, both of Westchester county, introduced in their respective houses the familiar woman jurors bill, which has failed of passage at several sessions.

Immediately after it was introduced in the Senate, Senator George R. Fearon, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, announced that a hearing would be held thereon on February 20, and the women have high hopes that a favorable report can be obtained.

The well-nigh perennial equal guardian-

ship bill, which has bloomed annually at every session for seven years, also will be introduced by Messrs. Mastick and Goodrich, and among the other measures that are contemplated is a bill extending to married women the same right of determining their legal domiciles as now is enjoyed by their husbands.

When the National Woman's Party first began its legislative drive in 1922 a series of twenty bills were offered, nine of which have since been enacted into law, while the substance of other bills has been included in other legislation. The women are determined to keep up the fight until they have met with complete success.

Feminist Notes

Woman Mayor in North Carolina

LEAH ARCOUET CHILES is said to be the first woman elected Mayor of a North Carolina town. She has been elected Mayor of Kenilworth. Mrs. Chiles is an artist and the daughter of a sculptor.

French Woman's Success

MLLE. BEGNIGON has achieved the distinction of being the first woman to occupy a chair of law in a French University. She has been appointed professor of law at the University of Rennes.

A Postwoman's Record

LIZZIE CLAY of Bangor-is-y-Coed, Flintshire, England, who is over 80 years old, claims to have walked 200,000 miles in the course of her duties as an auxiliary rural postwoman, without ever having failed to deliver the mails.

Women Can Walk Unescorted

A WOMAN is no longer subject to arrest if she happens to be alone upon a Mexico City street after midnight. The new chief of police, General Antonio Rios Zertuche, abolished a regulation, previously prevailing, that any unescorted female abroad at night might be arrested.

He said the law was possible of grave abuse and was an unwarranted interference with personal liberty.

Big Business

ANOTHER victory in English women's campaign to get fathers to recognize their daughters in business came when Helen Marjorie Walker, daughter of the late Sir Francis Elliot Walker, was appointed under the will of her father as sole managing director of the Campsall and Earliham Estates Company, Ltd. Sir Francis stated in his will that his daughter is to hold the position with the same powers as he himself held.

Driven by Discriminations

THE pitiful story of the lengths to which discriminations against women in the economic world drove one woman was told in press dispatches recently. Posing as a man known as "Charles Warner," a woman in Saratoga Springs, New York, had worked for sixty years as a paperhanger and painter. She explained, when discovered at the age of 82 years, that she had to make enough money to support her widowed mother. She needed a man's job, a man's wages. She could not get these as a woman, so she donned man's clothing, took a man's name, and got the job and did the work with "a man's efficiency and vigor," her employers said.

Equal Rights on Orchestras

NOW that England is planning to form a permanent national orchestra, the question of whether it is to be really a national orchestra or merely a national male orchestra is arousing the press, both Feminist and non-Feminist.

Says *Time and Tide*, Lady Rhondda's weekly:

"Sir Henry Wood has suggested that auditions should take place in future behind a screen, so that those who listened should not know the age or sex of the performers, who would be indicated only by numbers. It seems as though something like this will have to be done until we have learned to dispense with our preconceived ideas. There still remains a notion that an orchestra which includes women will not be quite so good as one which is exclusively male. We want a national orchestra. We want it to represent the nation's music, to give opportunities for the nation's musicians to perform, and to give us opportunities of hearing the works of good composers, whether men or women. We have got in this, as in other arts, to remember that we live in a two-sexed world, and that both sexes have their contributions to make to our orchestral music.

"And now a final question. Byron has remarked, 'Who would be free himself must strike the blow.' What are the women orchestral players themselves doing about all this?"

Portuguese Aviator

THE first Portuguese woman flyer to obtain her brevet is 20-year-old Maria de Lourdes Braga Teixeira. She is a grand-niece of Theophilo Braga, first President of the Portuguese Republic. She has just finished two days of tests at the aviation camp at Cintra.

In an interview the aviator said that her great ambition was to make a flight across the South Atlantic, but that at first she would like to make short flights to various European capitals in order to make Portugal's aviation known, although she has no plane to realize her ambition.

The newspaper *Seculo* has suggested that Portuguese women co-operate to present her with a plane for the purpose.

Woman Official in Chile

FOLLOWING the precedent set a few months ago in the appointment of a woman to be a civil registry official, Margarita Maturana Silva has been appointed to a similar position in Panquehue, Chile, as the result of winning first place in a competition therefor.

Portuguese University Women

DR. ADELAIDE CABETTE, Portugal's most outstanding advocate of Equal Rights, heads the newly formed Portuguese Women's Association composed of university graduates. One of the chief purposes of the organization is the creation of solidarity among university-trained women to increase their chances of earning a livelihood in occupations for which their intellectual capacities and training fit them.

Another Trade Envoy

GURDUN CARLSON of Chicago has accepted appointment as United States Trade Commissioner to Norway. One other woman is a trade commissioner, A. Viola Smith, in China, and another, Winifred Hume, is an assistant trade commissioner in Italy.

Miss Carlson was director of the Department of Home Economics in the Institute of American Meat Packers when she accepted the new post. She was formerly connected with the home economics departments of Skidmore College, South Dakota State Agricultural College, and the New Jersey College for Women, and with Teachers' College, Columbia University.

French Pioneer Feminist Honored

ON November 25 French Feminists commemorated the centenary of Maria Deraismes, scholar, orator, and campaigner for the rights of women. She was the founder of the Society for Improving the Condition of Women and Demanding Their Rights. She started the movement for giving women in France the right to their own earnings. This was but one of the many legal reforms which she urged in the interest of justice to women.

After a meeting in which Mme. Deraismes was eulogized by both men and women, the people present proceeded to the house where she died in 1894 and affixed to it a tablet in honor of her.

Bermuda Refuses Suffrage

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Bermuda is the second oldest colony of Great Britain, and that the English woman has been given the elective franchise, and will vote at the next election in England, the women of Bermuda will not be able to vote.

After waging a long battle the Bermuda Women's Suffrage Society carried their fight to the House of Parliament. The House of Assembly, or Parliament, has refused the suffrage to women by a vote of 28 to 6.

News from the Field

Mrs. Havemeyer Eulogized by New York Branch

THE New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party called a special executive committee meeting on Tuesday, January 8, upon hearing the news of Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer's death, and gave out the following statement:

"The woman's movement has lost in Mrs. Havemeyer one of its staunchest supporters. Throughout her life she was a valiant and courageous leader of the party, a thorough Feminist, devoted and willing to bear the burdens as well as the honors of the movement. She will always be remembered because of the impression her speeches created in State and National legislative bodies, and in towns large and small throughout the country, wherever suffrage meetings were held. It would be impossible to estimate the tremendous impetus she gave to the passage of the suffrage amendment and to the Equal Rights movement.

"Those who worked with her found her a constant source of inspiration. She never failed to charm with her gracious manner and her lively wit. In her we realized a perfect example of unflinching and tireless service to the immediate task. Every member of the committee will cherish the memory of Mrs. Havemeyer as a rare human being."

The following representatives to Mrs. Havemeyer's funeral were appointed by the committee. Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. John J. White, Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. Lloyd Williams, Rebecca Hourwich and Elsie Hill.

Biography of Emma Willard

ELMA LUTZ, member of the Massachusetts Committee of the National Woman's Party, is author of a new biography of Emma Willard, the educator, which shows her connection with the whole big movement for the advancement of women. The book, which will be brought out in April by Houghton Mifflin, is called "Emma Willard, A Daughter of Democracy."

Equal Rights on the Air

A SERIES of addresses on the National Woman's Party will be given during January, February, March and April over radio station WEVD, which is the Debs memorial radio. On January 8 Elsie Hill opened the series by reading the Declaration of Principles of the National Woman's Party and giving something of its background. Miss Hill will

speak again on March 5 at 4 P. M. Rebecca Hourwich speaks at 5.40 P. M. on January 22, February 19 and March 19. Prof. Albert Levitt speaks at 3 P. M. on February 5 and April 2, and Miss Florence Rogatz concludes the series at 5.40 P. M. on April 16. We hope members and their friends will tune-in on this special series.

Dinner for National Council

THE District of Columbia Branch officers of the National Woman's Party entertained at dinner at National Headquarters on January 15 in honor of members of the National Council attending a meeting that day.

Among the speakers were Florence Bayard Hilles, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Belle Bortin Ruppia, chairman of the Wisconsin Branch of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, presided.

Jane Norman Smith of New York City, chairman of the National Council, arrived on Monday for a series of conferences before the National Council meeting.

Turkish Feminist to Speak in New York

ME. HALIDE EDIB, distinguished Turkish Feminist and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, will be honored by the New York City Committee at luncheon on Wednesday, January 23, at 12.30 P. M., at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43rd street, New York City. Tickets at \$1.75 may be secured by telephoning Vanderbilt 3972 or by writing to the National Woman's Party at 542 Fifth avenue.

Kansas City Officers

THE Kansas City (Missouri) Branch of the National Woman's Party has elected the following new officers: President, Mrs. Philip Hahn; first vice-president, Mrs. H. J. Morgan; second vice-president, Lillian Slusher; recording secretary, Mrs. W. L. Muehler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Morgan Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Hastings; auditor, Mrs. C. J. Schmidt.

Equal Marriage Vows in Poland

NEW marriage ceremonies were put into use in Poland on January 1 under which the husband and the wife take the same vows. The *Associated Press* says that toward the end of 1927 the number of marriages declined notably, as Polish young women were waiting until they could marry on equal terms. Under the old marriage ritual the husband pledged "love, faithfulness, and marital fidelity," while the wife pledged "love, faithfulness, and obedience."

French Suffrage Still Blocked

THE French Senate still refuses to include the woman suffrage bill in the order of the day. The lack of a *rapporteur* for the committee which has charge of the bill is made an excuse for not considering it, and the committee fails to meet and choose a new *rapporteur*. When Senator Hervey, trying to persuade his colleagues to take up the measure, reminded them that France was the one country in Europe in which women could neither vote nor be elected to office, an anti-suffrage Senator retorted, "That is because France is the one country that has good sense."

After the arrests of suffragists on November 6 they continued to walk before the Palais du Luxembourg, where the Senate meets, wearing or carrying suffrage placards. More arrests followed, but no prison sentences have been imposed.

The International Suffrage Alliance will meet in Berlin next June, and Frenchwomen feel that their delegates will be in a humiliating position if by that time they have not even a vote, while German women are sitting in the Reichstag.

Brazilian States Grant Suffrage

JUDICIAL decisions have conceded the right of women to vote in the States of Minas and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Rio Grande do Norte was the first Brazilian State to enfranchise its women, and as this occurred only last year, Brazilian suffragists are greatly encouraged by this early addition to two more States, according to the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union*. *La Nacion* (Buenos Aires) reports that a similar judicial decision has been made in the State of Ceara, Brazil.

Visited Headquarters

MRS. JOHN JAY WHITE, member of the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party, was a visitor at National Headquarters of the Woman's Party on January 7.

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